himself with all his might against the pillars upon which the house stood, saw them begin to rock and sway? It is likely. The house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein; upon Samson, too. The house fell.

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When an Anglo-Irish Treaty was concluded in 1921, and the Irish Free State established, with Mr. Cosgrave as the first President of the Executive Council, it seemed as though neither the excessively pro-British Northern Irish nor the excessively anti-British Southern Irish, would give any more trouble. By-gones were to be bygones; Hamar Greenwood's identity was lost in the more genial Lord Greenwood, directing among other enterprises, innocuous A.B.C. teashops instead of the Black and Tans. Ulster had proved a source of embarrassment to the Conservative Party, much as the Soviet regime had to the Labour Party, through excessive zeal. It was nice to know that Imperial bonds were strong and Imperial loyalties undiminished, but not nice to be told so too often or too vehemently; Mr. Micawber might have been forgiven if he had occasionally wished that Mrs. Micawber would desert him. From zealous friends and enemies alike, it seemed that the 1921 Treaty had brought deliverance, besides providing the not uncongenial spectacle of former rebels faced with the necessity of putting down rebellion, and using for the purpose the harsh means which, when employed against them, they had found so abhorrent and indefensible.

As long as the opponents of the Treaty, led by Mr. de Valera, were barred from the Dail by their refusal to take

the oath of allegiance required of its members, there seemed no reason to doubt the settlement's permanence. The outlook was less promising when Mr. de Valera found a satisfactory formula for overcoming his conscientious objections to swearing allegiance to a constitution which he intended to abolish, and entered the Dail with fifty-seven members of his Fknna Fail Party. After the 1932 election, he was able, with the support of the Labour